

THE DAILY NEWS

The Official Organ of the City.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1878.

JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

PUBLISHED

IN THE NEWS BUILDING,

No. 5, Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten

lines, Nonpareil) first insertion \$1.00;

each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No

advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

Contracts for advertisements of any space

or time can be made at the News count-

ing-rooms.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be

allowed to exceed their space, or advertise

other than their legitimate business,

except by paying specially for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Daily, one

year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three

months, \$2.00. Weekly, one year, \$1.00;

six months, 75 cents. Invariably in ad-

vance.

THE DAILY NEWS is the largest daily

newspaper in the State—the only paper

in Raleigh that receives the Telegraphic

Reports, and the leading advertising me-

dium in North Carolina.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest

paper published in North Carolina. It

contains 40 columns of plain printed news

from every section of the country, and is

edited with special reference to the far-

mer and industrial classes of the country.

CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily

circulation in the State, and over double

the circulation of any other daily in Ra-

leigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily

and Weekly News is nearly 5,000, and

reaches more readers than any other pa-

per in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot notice anonymous communi-

cations. In all cases we require the

writer's name and address, not for pub-

lication, but a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances,

return rejected communications, nor can

we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democratic

Conservative voters of the Fourth

Congressional District will be held in

the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the

13th day of June next, for the

purpose of nominating a candidate

for Congress and a Presidential Elec-

tor, and selecting two delegates to

the St. Louis Convention. A full at-

tendance is earnestly desired. Each

county will be entitled to one vote

for every one hundred votes and frac-

tional part over fifty given for Merri-

mon in 1872.

By order of the District Executive

Committee.

H. A. LONDON, Jr.,

Chairman.

March 31st, 1878.

Papers in the District will please

copy.

Those who delight in wholesale

hangings will regret not being at the

show at Fort Smith in the Indian

Territory where six men were hung

at once on Friday last. But indeed

justice claimed but a meagre contri-

bution from the criminal list. There

were before the Court 37 cases for

murder, and in that pandemonium

known as the Indian Territory,

there have been in the territory

nearly one hundred and fifty

murders within the year to say

nothing of deadly assaults, highway

robberies, horse stealing—the most

deadly offense of all in the territories.

Six were made the peace offering to

justice for the crimes of all the

others.

A SIMPLE telegraphic item pub-

lished by us a day or two since, has

a fearful significance. The European

Embassadors at Constantinople pro-

tested against the introduction into

Europe of troops of the Ottoman em-

pire from Bagdad to meet the Serbian

insurgents, because the plague rages

in that city and may be propagated

by the army. It is many years since

the plague has been a sound of dread

to European ears. It was supposed to

be a necessary evil in Constantinople

and in Cairo. But improved

sanitary conditions have expelled it

from its old haunts, and for many

years they have been as healthy as

most European cities. But its seeds

are not dead though dormant, and

they are awakened into terrible rage

in Asia Minor, perhaps again, like

the cholera, again to sweep over the

earth in periodical rage.

It is wise therefore in the Embas-

sadors to avert the calamity, if the

prohibition of troops may do it.

The National Republican says

private letters received from Missis-

sippi state that since the resignation

of Governor Ames the colored popu-

lation have become greatly dispirited.

Are they more so than if the im-

peachment had gone on? If the im-

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touches so sure to serve as fuel to fire

the Northern heart. It suggests the

old slave practice of requiring negroes

to have passes to go out at night.

School houses and churches, it says,

have all been closed, and joy has been

turned into mourning. The Demo-

crats had as well attempt to close a

Mississippi crevasse as to keep the

negroes from their churches. They

have the control of their own school

houses, and no one can obstruct them

in their use; and as for passes, ex-

cept railroad passes, which no doubt

the editor of the Republican would

clutch as eagerly as a negro, we doubt

if such a thing has been heard of

since the war. If the Republican

was read exclusively by credulous

negroes he might be sure of believers.

It made them believe that Horace

Greely was a slaveholder and trying to

put the negro back into slavery; but

when he writes for white men

let him remember the fate of Ananias;

unless he comforts himself with the

old adage that lightning does not

strike twice in the same place.

A FLEET of four ships of war has

been ordered to the Mexican coast to

protect American interest. They will

probably be called upon to exercise

their power and then—

There is only wanting a match to

fire the train that has long been laid.

Grant wanted to fire it long ago, but

he waited to do it at the most politic

moment. He could not do it when

Mexico expressed officially her regret

at the lawless deeds of bandits on her

frontier, who might be Mexicans, but

outlaws nevertheless beyond control

of the government of the Republic; and

so the protestations of friendliness

were accepted, and the hand of

hostilities was stayed, and a Mexican

war was averted. Now, Mexico gives

the opportunity. The bandits have

grown into revolutionists. They out-

number the national troops. They

hold the frontier. They seize the cus-

tomers. They levy contributions upon

the merchants. And so the rights of

foreigners are infringed on. Their

property is seized on. Their property

is taken from them—and the Ameri-

can navy and army interposes, and

the train is fired.

There is no reluctance on the

American side to engage in war. The

whole frontier has long been waiting

for it. The whole army of contrac-

tors is ready. The whole army of

land-grabbers is ready. And the

spirit of territorial acquisition is

lively as it always has been in the

Anglo-Saxon heart. No doubt that

both the navy and the army will be

quite willing to construe these in-

structions most liberally, and then

we may expect the ball to open. Un-

less, indeed, the troops of the Repub-

lic now marching upon the revolu-

tionists should overcome them. But

national unity is a weak bond in

Mexico. The government is unpopu-

lar, because it has been too peaceable,

and it is quite probable, that when

the two hostile armies meet, they

will fraternize in friendly embrace,

and then enter upon a glorious career

of brigandage or revolution, and there

is the opportunity of the United

States, long waited for and come at

last.

THE opinion of Waterson of the

Louisville Courier-Journal seems to

be accepted as gospel by some of our

contemporaries as fixing the eligi-

bility of Tilden as the Democratic

candidate. Our Washington corres-

pondent falls into the same views, and

they are based upon the fundamental

idea that without New York no Demo-

cratic candidate can hope to be elec-

ted, and that New York will support

none other but Tilden. The impor-

tance attached to New York is prob-

ably not over-estimated; but we think

injustice is done to the State in as-

cribing to her that degree of selfish-

ness that she will support none but

her own son. New York has been

indulged since the war with two

Democratic candidates. Both of them

were defeated. That might be good

and sufficient reason why another

State might be indulged in its prefer-

ences.

At the same time, we concede the

strength, the ability and the qualifi-

cations of Governor Tilden. His po-

sition on the financial question is not

going to hurt him in a canvass where

the question of currency must be-

come secondary to the other great

issues before the country. Upon

these issues Mr. Tilden's record is

unimpeachable, and his administra-

tion of the government of New York

is a fair index of what might be ex-

pected from him as Chief Magistrate

of the nation.

As we have often said, the South

makes no choice and urges no pre-

ferences,

